UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/899,293	07/06/2001	Young-Il Kim	P56339	7669

7590 07/30/2007		EXAMINER
Robert E. Bushnell		ABRISHAMKAR, KAVEH
Suite 300		
1522 K Street N.W.		

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2131	

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07/30/2007	PAPER

Robert E. Bushnell
Suite 300
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-1202

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/899,293	KIM, YOUNG-IL
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kaveh Abrishamkar	2131	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED <u>12 July 2007</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

   a) ☒ The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date of the final rejection.

   b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

   Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

<u>NOTICE OF APPEAL</u>

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

<u>AMENDMENTS</u>

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because

   (a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);

   (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);

   (c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or

   (d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

      NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).

5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.

6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

   The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

   Claim(s) allowed: <u>None</u>.

   Claim(s) objected to: <u>None</u>.

   Claim(s) rejected: <u>1 and 22-28</u>.

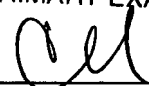   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: <u>None</u>.

<u>AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE</u>

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).

9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).

10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

<u>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</u>

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u>

12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____

13. ☐ Other: _____.

CHRISTOPHER REVAK
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Regarding claim 1, the Applicant argues that the Cited Prior Art (CPA), Holloway et al. (U.S. Patent 5,805,801) in view of Sofer et al. (U.S. Patent 5,489,896) in further in view of Sherer (U.S. Patent 5,935,245), does not teach "detecting, in the address table, access vectors corresponding to the MAC destination and source addresses." This argument is not found persuasive. Holloway teaches a LAN security feature which reads MAC addresses and using an address table (column 3 lines 15-22, 37-43), checks a list of unauthorized MAC addresses (column 3 lines 37-43). If an unauthorized MAC address is located in the packet, the packet is dropped (column 3 lines 37-43). Therefore, Holloway does teach an access method of denying or granting access based on the MAC address of packets. Furthermore, in a MAC address table with a filter as disclosed by Holloway, the source MAC address is filtered based upon the destination MAC address (certain source MAC addresses are denied access to certain destination MAC address) (column 8 lines 1-14), wherein in Holloway, certain ports hold certain MAC addresses that users are allowed to access. Though Applicant asserts that no mention of the phrase "access vector" is found, the Examiner has given the term the broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification. Claim 1 does not define what an access vector specifically is, and the only cursory discussion, is given in the preamble and not the body of the claim. The Examiner has read the claim in light of the specification, but cannot read the specification into the claim. Therefore, based upon Holloway, the MAC addresses matching, is interpreted as the access control, and the actual though of a "vector" or "bit vector" is taught by Sherer. Sherer and Holloway both involve using rules to filter at the LAN. However, Sherer uses bit vectors to allow or disallow packets (column 6 lines 29-46). This pattern matching used by the bit vectors to allow access (access vectors) expedites the matching process used by the filter of Holloway as the whole packet does not need to be compared and would prevent a spoofing of a MAC address more effectively (column 5 lines 19-23, column 29-34). Based on the broadest reasonable interpretation, the bit vector used for granting or denying access of Sherer is an access vector, and in combination with Holloway-Sofer, teaches access vectors stored in address tables, as the filter of Holloway is in an address table. Furthermore, the Applicant argues that the CPA does not teach, "denying access if the access vectors of the MAC destination and source addresses are not matches." This argument is not found persuasive. The system of Holloway, compares incoming MAC addresses with the destination MAC address, and sees if they are able to communicate based on the filter (column 8 lines 1-14). The system of Sherer, vectors are compared to see if they adhere to certain rules (column 6 lines 36-40). These rules can be used as an address matching tool such as is implemented by Holloway, and use the vectors to only check a portion of the address (column 29-35). Therefore, in combination, the CPA is respectfully asserted to teach "denying access if the access vectors of the MAC destination and source addresses are not matched." Therefore, the rejection for the claims is maintained as given below for claims 1, and 22-28..